

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.
 THE Subscriber has received per East-
 ern City and R. H. Moulton from
 Boston, and Restless from New York:—
 200 lbs. Extra State FLOUR;
 A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry
 FLOUR;
 15 packets best JAVA COFFEE;
 5 bags Cape do.;
 10 tiers Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs;
 3 casks Currants; 50 boxes Trull's Salaratus;
 10 bbls Trull's Salaratus; 1 case Castor OIL;
 20 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes Ginger;
 5 boxes each PIMENTO and CASIA;
 2 bbls, SCOTCH SNUFF, in bladders;
 10 boxes, each 2 dozen Yeast Powders;
 20 boxes Extract LOG WOOD;
 2 bales CORKS; 15 boxes patent STARCH;
 45 dozen PAIRS; 10 dozen varnished Pails;
 35 boxes Clothes Pins; 15 boxes patent do.;
 15 nests RIBS; 85 dozen Wash Boards;
 50 dozen Scrubbing BRUSHES;
 15 " Black Lead do.;
 12 " Clothes & Shoe do.;
 18 " KEYS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals.;
 30 " Red Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines;
 For Adminal from Boston, and brigas. Loanan
 and Salma from New York:—
 80 hr chests Souchong and Congou TEA;
 40 chests do.;
 30 chests Oolong TEA;
 50 boxes Layer-RAISINS;
 75 boxes Choice Brands TOBACCO;
 1 case Extra Cheiving do.;
 2 hlf-boxes Natural Leaf do.;
 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very sup. Cheiving do.;
 150 M. CIGARS, a good article;
 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat;
 50 bbls. CORN MEAL;
 20 bbls. Heavy Mess FORT;
 15 puns Superior Molasses ALCOHOL;
 To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily
 expected:—
 6 hds and quarters Hennessy's BRANDY;
 50 cases do.;
 10 hds. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand
 GENEVA;
 10 half-hds, 50 cases do. do.;
 To arrive:—
 10 quarter cases Superior Sherry WINE,
 Port do.
 For sale at lowest market rates by
 JOHN BRADLEY,
 St. John, October 20. 24, Dock-street.



St. John Marble Works,
 South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
 THE Proprietors of this Establish-
 ment thankful for past patronage, have
 added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc.,
 and are prepared to execute with dispatch
 orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs,
 Vases, Urns, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,
 of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut
 stone for buildings.
 JAMES MILLIGAN, } Proprietor.
 ROBT. MILLIGAN, }
 They have also on hand a great variety of
 finished Monuments, Tombstones, and
 Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at
 lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.
 Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B
 Beveridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand
 Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond;
 George Hat, Fredericton.
 Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones
 Hanford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince
 William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh
 McLean, Woodstock.

MRS. WINSLOW,
 An experienced nurse and Female Physician,
 presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,
 which greatly facilitates the process of teeth-
 ing, by softening the gums, reducing all inflam-
 mation; will allay all pain and spasmodic ac-
 tion, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
 Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to
 yourselves, and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
 We have put up and sell this article
 in various sizes, and can say in confi-
 dence and truth that what we have never
 seen of any other medicine—
 Never has it failed in a single instance, to
 effect a cure when simply used. Never
 did we know an infant who was dis-
 satisfied by any one who used it. On the con-
 trary, all are delighted with its operation,
 and speak in terms of the highest commen-
 dation of its magical effects and medical virtues.
 We speak in this manner "what we do
 know" after ten years' experience, and
 pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of
 what we here declare in almost every in-
 stance where the infant is suffering from
 pain and exhaustion fifteen or twenty min-
 utes after the syrup is administered.
 This valuable preparation is the most expe-
 rienced and successful in New England, and has
 been used with never failing success in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
 It will not only relieve the child from
 pain, but invigorates the stomach and bow-
 els, corrects acidity, and gives tone and
 energy to the whole system. It will al-
 most instantly relieve
**GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND
 COLIC,**
 and overcome convulsions, which if not
 speedily remedied, end in death. We be-
 lieve it the best and surest remedy in the
 world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diar-
 rhea in children, whether it arises from
 teething or from any other cause. We
 would say even to a child suffering from
 complaints—do not let your prejudices, but
 the prejudices of others, stand between
 you and the relief that will surely—
 if timely used. Fail not, let it accompany each
 bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile
 of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is
 on the outside wrapper.
 Sold by Druggists throughout the world
 Principal office, 119 Cedar St., New-York

To Buyers of Land.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a
FARM in Jacksonton. It contains one
 hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres
 of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with
 a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Horn-
 house, thirty-seven feet by twenty-eight, re-
 cently erected and partly finished, a barn forty
 five by thirty-three, and other buildings.
 This farm is but two and a half miles from
 the Court House, and is a really valuable in-
 vestment, either for a practical farmer or for
 any one who desires to invest money in Land.
 Terms made known, and further particulars
 given on application (if by letter, postpaid)
 at the Journal office or to JOHN EDGAR,
 Woodstock, Carleton County, June 2, 1859.
 Hd. Quarters and Reliq. Intelligence 3m,
 4-224.

Tin and Sheet Iron-Ware
WILLIAM HAMILTON has re-
 moved to the shop adjoining Mc-
 Cozter's, on the south side of Water Street,
 where he is prepared to furnish TIN WARE
 in all kinds and all descriptions of SHEET
 IRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE
 IRON.
 N. B. He will purchase any quantity of
 COTTON BAGS.

John Moore,
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**Liquors, Groceries, Pickles,
 Sauces, &c., &c.**
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B.
HAS Constantly on Hand and for
 Sale Low, the following GOODS:—
 Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto, do Pepper,
 Gin, Jamaica Rum, Do, do Cloves,
 Scotch Whisky, Case Hollandia, Mace and Nutmegs,
 Old Maderia—Bottled, Cayenne Pepper,
 Do Port—in wood and Caraway,
 French do, Keg & Bottled Mustard
 Do Sherry, do do, Prepared Cocoa,
 Do Catalina, do do, Broma & Chocolate,
 Champagne, Claret, Mixed Pickles,
 Bottled Ale & Porter, Red Cabbage,
 Lemon Syrup, Gherkins,
 Leaf & Crushed Sugar, Cauldwever & Onions,
 Brown Sugar, Walnuts & Paeacallini,
 Golden Syrup, Worcester Sauce,
 Molasses, do do, Florida do,
 Green & Black Teas, Chetney do,
 Java and Cuba Coffee, Harvey do,
 Flour and Meal, Anchovy do,
 Oatmeal, do do, Pepper do,
 Pearl and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas.
 Ground Rice, Soy do,
 Smoked Hams, Ditto Relish,
 Mould & Dift Candles, Currie Paste,
 London sperm Candles, Ditto Powder,
 Russian do do, Tomato Ketchup,
 Belmont do do, Mushroom do,
 Old Windsor Soap, Orange & Lemon Jelly,
 Castile Soap, Extra 4 of Rose, Oren-
 Yellow and Common Soap, imog, Almond and
 Vanilla.
 Wash Beards, Orange and Capers,
 Brooms and Wags, Orange Marmalade,
 Peppet Starch, Guava Jelly,
 Indigo and Blue, Essence of Coffee,
 Washing Soda, Sard nes,
 Carbonate Soda, Ditto Salmon,
 Saleratus, Ditto Lobsters,
 Salt—in Jars & Bags, Cox's Gelatine,
 White Wine Vinegar, Macaroni and Ver-
 Cider Vinegar, nicelli,
 Groats and Barley, Preserved Ginger,
 Hecker's Farina, Candied Orange Cit-
 r on,
 Scrub Brushes, Lemon Peel,
 Blackhead Brushes, Bunch and Layer Rai-
 Wash Balls, London do, Prunes and Figs,
 Blacking—Paste and Liquid, Oranges and Lemons
 Matches, Wicking, Grapes,
 Burning Fluid, Filberts, Walnuts,
 Olive Oil, Chestnuts, Almonds,
 "Whiting, Castles & Pecan Nuts,
 Bath Brick, Tamarinds,
 Tobacco, various brands, Lozenges & rk. Candy
 Pipes, Cream Tartar, Heartbound, Licorice
 Sulphur, Pear drops,
 Arrow Root & Sago, Strawberry Drops,
 Whole & gr. Cinnamon, Raspberry do.
 White Wine do, Cakes & Apple do.
 Ditto, do. Alapico, Barley Sugar,
 Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality
 Cheiving Tobacco.
 Fredericton, June 25, 1859.
 Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls

Mail Stage.
 LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every
 day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Fare 53.
 Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mon-
 days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock,
 P. M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thurs-
 days and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare 51.
 Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and
 Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the
 Barker House and Brayley House, Frederic-
 ton.
 W. H. TUPPER,
 Woodstock, June 11, 1859.
 Extras from Woodstock furnished at the
 shortest notice.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EAGLE FURNITURE STORE.
 THE Proprietor still continues to manufac-
 ture and sell, and would respectfully an-
 nounce to the public in general that he is now
 prepared with superior machinery, and is man-
 ufacturing the following articles at the lowest
 prices to suit the times, viz: Bedssteads from
 12s. 6d. upwads; Tables from 10s. upwads;
 Chairs from 2s. 6d. upwads; Spinning Wheels
 from 12s. 6d. upwads; and all other things
 in the line at the lowest possible rates.
 R. B. DAVIS,
 N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the
 shortest notice by an experienced hand on the
 most reasonable terms. R. B. D.
 South side Bridge, near Davis' Mills.
 Woodstock, Jan. 25, 1859.

Notice!
 THE Undersigned, having made an ex-
 tension of the New Brunswick and
 Canada Railroad to his wharf, is now prepared
 to STORE GOODS, arriving from the United
 States and elsewhere, destined for the upper
 St. John. He will act as AGENT to reship
 them to their destination Lumber brought
 by the down trains piled, and if necessary,
 shipped to other parts. H. H. HATCH,
 St. Andrews, June 7th, 1859.

ROASTED COFFEE—WHOLE
 Roasted Coffee, superior to Domestic
 prepared—at 15 cents per lb, at Union Store
 767. ALEX. GILMOR.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
 James Clark informs his customers and
 the public that he has removed his shop to his
 new building between Mr. Sisson's and Mr.
 Sharp's, where he is prepared to do every kind
 of work in his line well and promptly.
 He requests all those indebted to him to call
 immediately and settle their respective bills.
 Upper Woodstock, Oct. 27.

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered
 in one of our common pasture weeds
 a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR
 from the worst scurfy skin to a common pimple.
 He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases,
 and never failed except in two cases,
 (both thunder humor.) He has now in his
 possession over two hundred certificates of
 its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing
 sore mouth.
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind
 of pimples on the face.
 Two or three bottles will clear the system of
 bile.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst
 canker in the mouth and stomach.
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure
 the worst case of erysipelas.
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all
 humors in the eyes.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure running
 of the ears and blotches among the hair.
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure
 corrupt and running ulcers.
 One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the
 skin.
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure
 the worst case of ringworm.
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure
 the most desperate case of rheumatism.
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure
 the salt rheum.
 Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure
 the worst case of scurfia.
 A benefit is always experienced from the
 first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted
 when the above quantity is taken.
 Reader, I have peddled over a thousand
 bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I
 know the effect of it in every case. So sure is
 water will extinguish fire, so sure will this
 cure humors. I have never sold a bottle of it
 but that sold another; after a trial it always
 speaks for itself. There are two things about
 this herb that appear to me surprising; first
 that it grows in our pastures, in some places
 quite plentiful, and yet its value has never
 been known until I discovered it in 1841—
 second, that it should cure all kinds of humor
 and great popularity of the discovery, I will
 state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and
 sold six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I
 sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.
 Some of the wholesale Druggists who have
 been in business twenty and thirty years, say
 that nothing in the annals of patent medicines
 was ever like it. There is a universal praise
 from all quarters.
 In my own practice I always kept it strictly
 for humors—but since its introduction as a
 general family medicine, great and wonderful
 virtues have been found in it that I never sus-
 pected.
 Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease
 which was always considered incurable, have
 been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mer-
 cy! I will not say attended in all cases of that
 awful malady—there are but few who have
 seen more of it than I have.
 I know of several cases of dropsy, all of them
 aged people cured by it. For the various dis-
 eases of the liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia,
 Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side,
 Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in dis-
 eases of the Kidney, &c. the discovery has
 done more good than any medicine ever known.
 No change of Diet ever necessary—Eat the
 best you can get, and enough of it.
 Discreetious use.—Adults one table
 spoonful per day—Children over ten years de-
 ssert spoonful—Children from five to eight
 years, less spoonful. As no directions can be
 applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient
 to operate on the bowels twice a day.
 The Principal Office for the State of Maine
 and New Brunswick, is at the Drug and
 Medicine Store of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17 Mar-
 303 Square, Portland, (Me.) to whom all or-
 ders should be addressed.
 Sold by all respectable Druggists through-
 out the United States and British Provinces.
 Price \$1 00.
 AGENTS. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; J. W.
 Raymond, do.; Willard & Gray, Upper Wood-
 stock; A. W. Raymond, Grand Falls; Esq.
 Thoresen, Tobique; Stephen H. Estabrook,
 Upper Woodstock; S. G. Durpe, Upper Simonds;
 N. W. Raymond, Middle Simonds; Mark
 D'Alton, Houlton, Me.

LAND FOR SALE.
 THE Subscriber will sell a LOT of
 LAND commencing near the Court House
 and running west to the Connell road, contain-
 ing one hundred acres more or less, upon which
 15 or 20 acres on the front and on the rear, are
 cleared and laid down to grass; also another
 lot running westerly from the Connell road to
 the rear, crossing the Madunakik, containing
 150 acres, having a good frame barn thereon
 and about 22 acres cleared; also 300 acres of
 wilderness land on the north branch of the
 Madunakik, adjoining the Boundary Line;
 and also, a HOUSE and L/T and a number of
 building lots at the Upper Corner. For par-
 ticulars apply to the Subscriber, or to B. B.
 KENNEDY, or to F. E. WINSLOW, at the Central
 Bank Agency. JAMES KETCHUM,
 Woodstock, April 29, 1858.

EQUITABLE.
Fire Insurance Company
 OF
LONDON.
 Capital £500,000 Sterling.
 J. C. WINSLOW Agent for Woodstock.

INTERNATIONAL
Fire Insurance Society of
LONDON.
 Capital £500,000 Sterling.
 J. C. WINSLOW Agent
 Medical Examiner

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
 Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
 has won for itself such a renown for the cure
 of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint,
 it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount
 evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been
 employed. As it has long been in constant
 use throughout this section, we need not do more
 to assure the people its quality is kept up to the
 it ever has been, and that it may be relied on
 for their relief all that it has ever been found to

Ayer's Cathartic Pills
 FOR THE CURE OF
 Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
 Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Head-
 aches, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases,
 Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors,
 Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, &c.
 Dinner Pills, and for Purifying the Blood.
 They are sugar-coated, so that the most sen-
 sitive can take them pleasantly, and they are
 the best aperient in the world for all the purposes
 of family physic.
 Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1 25.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Stu-
 dents, and eminent personages, have lent their
 names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these
 remedies, but our space here will not permit
 insertion of them. The Agents below named
 wish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they
 are given; with also full descriptions of the pills,
 complaints, and the treatment that should be
 loved for their cure.
 Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers who
 offer cheap imitations, but get the genuine
 Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The
 want the best and there is for them, and they shall
 have it.
 All our Remedies are for sale by
 W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock; S. F. GRAY,
 VENOR & SON, East River; W. B. SMITH,
 SON, Fredericton; JOHN MCINTYRE,
 R. H. HENDRICK, J. M. WALKER, St. John,
 by all Druggists and Merchants.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we
 bared to produce the most effectual
 that can be made. It is a concentrate
 of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with
 substances of still greater alterative
 to afford an effective antidote for the
 Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is
 that such a remedy is wanted by the
 suffer from Strumous complaints, and
 which will accomplish their cure more
 of immense service to this large class
 afflicted fellow-citizens. How complex
 compound will do it has been proven
 in many of the worst cases to be
 of the following complaints:—
 SCURFIA AND SCROFULOUS COM-
 PUNCTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES,
 PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALI-
 SCALD HEAD, SPHYLIS AND STYRIL-
 FLECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DRU-
 PICALIA OR THE DOUGLORBEUX, DEBILITY,
 PLEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS
 OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the
 class of complaints arising from IMPURE
 THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great
 motor of health, when taken in the
 expel the foul humors which festers
 blood at that season of the year. By
 its expulsion of them many rankling
 are nipped in the bud. Multitudes
 the aid of this remedy, spare themselves
 the endurance of foul eruptions and
 sores, through which the system will
 rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted
 this through the natural channels of the
 by an alterative medicine. Cleanse
 vitiated blood whenever you find its im-
 purities through the skin in pimples, eruptions
 or sores; cleanse it when you find it
 obstructed and sluggish in the veins; dis-
 solve it when it is foul, and your feelings will
 you. Even where no particular dis-
 ease is felt, people enjoy better health, and
 longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep
 blood healthy, and all is well; but when
 pabulum of life disordered, there can
 last long health. Sooner or later some-
 thing must go wrong, and the great machine
 life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much
 reputation of accomplishing these ends,
 the world has been egregiously deceived
 alone has not all the virtue that it is
 for it, but more because many prepara-
 tions pretending to be concentrated extracts
 contain but little of the virtue of Sarsapa-
 or any thing else.
 During late years the public have been
 led by large bottles, pretending to give a
 of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar.
 of these have been frauds upon the
 they not only contain little, if any, Sar-
 sarsilla, but often no curative properties
 er. Hence, bitter and painful disappoint-
 has followed the use of the various extrac-
 Sarsaparilla which flood the market, un-
 name itself is justly despised, and has
 synonym with imposition and cheat,
 we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and
 to supply such a remedy as shall recou-
 name from the load of obloquy which
 upon it. And we think we have ground
 believing it has virtues which are irre-
 by the ordinary run of the diseases it is
 to cure. In order to secure their
 eradication from the system, the remedy
 be judiciously taken according to directions
 the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
 Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

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 FOR THE CURE OF
 Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
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 Dinner Pills, and for Purifying the Blood.
 They are sugar-coated, so that the most sen-
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 Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1 25.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Stu-
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 Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The
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 W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock; S. F. GRAY,
 VENOR & SON, East River; W. B. SMITH,
 SON, Fredericton; JOHN MCINTYRE,
 R. H. HENDRICK, J. M. WALKER, St. John,
 by all Druggists and Merchants.

SUPERRINE & EXTRA FLOUR
 for sale by
 JOHN EDGAR,

Tailoring!

AT THE BRICK BUILDING,
MAIN ST., UP-STAIRS.
 The Subscriber begs to
 announce that having re-
 ceived the services of Mr. John
 E. Smith for the ensuing year
 he intends carrying on the
 Clothing and Custom business
 under his supervision.
 From Mr. Smith's long ex-
 perience as a practical Cutter,
 both in the United States and
 in St. John, parties about to make their spring
 purchases of Clothing, or have their garments
 made to order, may be sure of getting the
 work done in the most approved manner as to
 style and finish.
 The Subscriber has on hand a large and ex-
 cellent assortment of CLOTHS in Black and
 Brown Broad Cloths, Fancy Silk-Warp Coat-
 ings, Black and Colored Cassimeres and Doc-
 skins, Tweeds and Ratinetts, Russel Cordes and
 Alpaccas for Summer Coats.

Vestings in Great Variety,
Hats & caps.
 Silk Neck and Pocket Hdk's, Neck Ties,
 Braces, White & Regatta Shirts, Shirt Fronts
 and Collars, &c., &c.

Ready Made Clothing
 in endless variety and in the most fashionable
 styles.
 Gentlemen about to make purchases would
 do well by examining the above stock before
 buying elsewhere.
 Woodstock, June 9th 1859. **ROBERT BROWN.**

Tailoring!!

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
"WOOLLEN HALL,"
 Will always be found a practical
 and experienced
CUTTER.
 The Subscriber having fitted
 up a SHOP in the rear of
 his Establishment, he is now
 prepared to say to the Public,
 YOU who want a FASHION-
 ABLE GARMENT made in
 the most thorough and workmanlike manner,
This is the Place!
CLOTH
 of every description suited to the season al-
 ways on hand.—Parties purchasing their own
 cloths can have their garments cut or made to
 measure on the shortest possible notice, and in
 all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the
"Woollen Hall" is the place.
 W. SKIFFEN.
 Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a
 farm of two hundred acres in Jackson
 town, a few miles from Woodstock. There is a
 small clearing, and the soil is of the very best
 quality. Apply immediately at the Journal
 office, or to JOHN EDGAR,
 Woodstock, Ap. 20 1859

Woodstock Pipes.

LOGAN & LINDSAY have just re-
 ceived per ship Great Northern from Lis-
 targetock:
 30 Boxes Real Woodstock PIPES;
 30 do do Seed Runners.—far sale low
 Dec 29. 79 KING STREET.

VOLUME 6.

OUR PAPER.
 The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-
 page weekly, devoted to the advancement of
 the industrial, commercial, social and moral
 interests of New Brunswick.
 The objects at which it particularly aims in
 the present circumstances of the country are
 the promotion of immigration, the settlement
 of the wild lands, the opening of the country
 by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the
 representation in the Assembly, and free Edu-
 cation, schools of all grades, from the lowest
 to the highest; being open to all without mono-
 poly and without price, and supported by Direct
 taxation.
 The Journal is published every Thursday at
 Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 BY THE YEAR.
 Column, \$26. Half Column, \$14.
 Third of Column, 10. Quarter Column 8.
 Single copies, Two dollars a year.
 When payment is not made in advance, two
 dollars and a half, and when payment is de-
 layed beyond the year, three dollars will be
 charged.
 Clergymen, post-masters, and teachers sup-
 plied at a dollar and a half a year.
 The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

TRANSIT ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Space of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 3c.
 2d insertion, 2c.
 3d and 4th insertion, 1c.
 5th and 6th insertion, 1c.
 7th and 8th insertion, 1c.
 9th and 10th insertion, 1c.
 11th and 12th insertion, 1c.
 13th and 14th insertion, 1c.
 15th and 16th insertion, 1c.
 17th and 18th insertion, 1c.
 19th and 20th insertion, 1c.
 21st and 22nd insertion, 1c.
 23rd and 24th insertion, 1c.
 25th and 26th insertion, 1c.
 27th and 28th insertion, 1c.
 29th and 30th insertion, 1c.

GRAND RAILWAY MEETING AT
GRAND FALLS, N. B.
 Pursuant to arrangements made at the
 previous meeting held in February last,
 a large and influential gathering of the
 inhabitants from various parts of the
 county assembled here this day for the
 purpose of expressing their opinion
 on the contemplated junction of the
 Grand Trunk and St. Andrews Rail-
 way Companies. Owing to the recent he-
 avy snow storms rendering the roads
 impassable, the Delegates appointed
 at the various towns in Acadia
 were prevented being in attendance
 at the meeting. The County Court House
 was well filled, and never heretofore
 so much enthusiasm had been displayed
 upon this County as prevailed the mo-
 ment upon the occasion.

Colonel L. R. Coombs was un-
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 Dr. Currier and N. L. Price, Esq.,
 were requested to act as Secretaries.
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 and imports of this County, as might be
 of use for a correct statement of
 the transit trade and to report there-
 on to the next meeting of the commit-
 tee.—Chas. A. Hammond, J. B. Ed-
 wards, W. B. West, J. D. Beards,
 L. Price and W. T. Wilnot, Esq.,
 were appointed in session subse-
 quent to the following report which was
 unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to con-
 sider the expediency of importing and
 exporting of the County, and to report
 thereon to the next meeting of the com-
 mittee, have the honor to report that
 they have

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

NUMBER 39.

OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each, Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be required.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

Address, Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY THE YEAR.
Column, \$20. Half Column, \$14. Single Column, \$10. Quarter Column, \$8. Ads of four to eight lines, 4.
BY THE HALF YEAR.
One third less than by the year.
BY THE QUARTER.
One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 3c. 2d, 2c. 3d, 1c. 4th, 1c. 5th, 1c. 6th, 1c. 7th, 1c. 8th, 1c. 9th, 1c. 10th, 1c. 11th, 1c. 12th, 1c. Each succeeding insertion, 1c. Each line above twelve, 1st ins., 1d. 2d, 1c. 3d, 1c. 4th, 1c. 5th, 1c. 6th, 1c. 7th, 1c. 8th, 1c. 9th, 1c. 10th, 1c. 11th, 1c. 12th, 1c. Each succeeding insertion, 1c.

N. B.—When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements should be sent in not later than 3 P.M. on Wednesday.

GREAT RAILWAY MEETING AT GRAND FALLS, N. B.

Pursuant to arrangements made at a previous meeting held in February last, a large and influential gathering of the inhabitants from various parts of the county assembled here this day for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the contemplated junction of the Grand Trunk and St. Andrews Railway Companies. Owing to the recent heavy snow storms rendering the roads almost impassable, the Delegates appointed at the various towns in Aroostook were prevented being in attendance: nevertheless the County Court House was well filled, and never heretofore has so much enthusiasm been displayed in this County as prevailed the meeting upon the occasion.

Colonel L. R. Coombs was unanimously chosen chairman. Dr. Currier and N. L. Price, Esq., were requested to act as Secretaries. The Secretary by request read Mr. Elias Thompson's letter to the Hon. Robert Robinson, R.N., and afterwards the proceedings of a Railroad Meeting held at Houlton, Me. The Chairman made some explanatory remarks relative to the contents of the foregoing documents, after which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare such statistical and other reports respecting the exports and imports of this County, as might be required upon a correct statement of the present traffic of this upper county:—

Committee.—Chas. A. Hammond, Esq., Wm. B. West, J. D. Beardsley, L. Price and W. T. Wilmot, Esq., after being in session submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to consider imports and exports of the County its transit trade and to report thereupon have given the matter as much consideration as the shortness of their time admitted of, and they now beg leave for the following as their report. The committee find that the imports

and exports of their county are by their estimate about as follows, namely:

From St. John to Grand Falls, annual to 3000 tons; from Tobique and country adjacent, 3500; from lower part of county, 1000; Houlton from River du Loup, 1500; making a total transport for present imports of 9000 tons.

Exports above Grand Falls.—11.2 millions of clapboards, making 3000 tons; 2 millions Pine Boards, making 4000 tons; 10 million Shingles, making 2500 tons; 8 million Spruce Deals, making 10,000 tons; Cattle, Sheep and Horses, making 100 tons; hides, lard, butter, sugar, &c., making 250 tons; hay, oats, Buckwheat and other grain making 3000 tons; making a total transit above Grand Falls of 24,000 tons.

Below Grand Falls.—12 million shingles, making 3000 tons; 21.2 million clapboards, 5000 tons; 3 million laths, pailings and pickets, 1000; hay, grain and potatoes, 3000; sheep, cattle and horses, 1000 tons; hides, butter, lard, &c., 100 tons; making a total transit below Grand Falls of 19,000 tons, or a total throughout the county of 52,100 tons, of which your committee cannot estimate the transportation cost at less than \$100,000. The committee however look upon the transit trade as much better than one might be led to suppose from its present extent.

The committee are of opinion that the construction of a railroad through this section of the Province will have a tendency to turn the trade of the county in altogether new channels, and that therefore any present calculations will be found necessarily defective, but the committee are satisfied that this calculation or any other that may be made will prove vastly less in amount than the bulk of the first years' traffic.

By a letter laid before the committee from Mr. John D. Baird of Florenceville, it appears that the imports and exports of that place are as follows:—

Exports.—10 millions shingles making 2500 tons; buckwheat meal, 50 tons; cats, &c., 150 tons; butter and potatoes, 200 tons; 1 million feet of sawed lumber, 2000 tons; making a total of exports of 4800 tons; and Mr. Baird has put the imports of the same place at 900 tons, making a total of 4900 tons, of which he estimates the transit cost at \$2150.

The committee regret that the delegates expected from Fort Fairfield and other places, have not arrived, nor has any letters been received from any of them. Had it been otherwise, the committee have no doubt that much more valuable information might have been obtained.

"In conclusion, the committee beg to recommend the following resolutions to the meeting. Signed by committee.

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the Report of the Committee on imports and exports is quite satisfactory, and from the best information in their possession they wish to endorse the same.

2. Resolved, That the interests of this County are deeply involved in a junction of the Grand Trunk Road now built to Riviere du Loup and the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company's works.

3. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that it is the duty of the Representatives of this county whether in the Legislature or not to give their time to the Legislature to any proposition that may be offered which will have the effect of joining the said roads thereby securing to us a continual communication with the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy by railroad.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the extension of the St. Andrews line to Riviere du Loup should

be on the Western side of the St. John River as far as Grand Falls, thereby securing the fast increasing trade of the County of Aroostook, as also the tributaries of the St. John:

The foregoing were unanimously acquiesced in by the meeting.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all proprietors of land over which the line of railroad may pass should grant to any company who may build the same a free right of way over the land, provided the same does not interfere with building improvements.

Upon this resolution considerable discussion arose. W. T. Wilmot, Esq., and Mr. John D. Beardsley explained the purport of the resolution, and ably advocated the free right of way, &c.

Mr. Benjamin Hitchcock of Salmon River made some most pertinent remarks upon railways, their advantages, the benefits that must accrue to the farmers from having so easy access to the markets and his earnest appeals to the people of the county, now at this, perhaps their only opportunity to offer every facility to these companies to exert their works through the county, overpowered the remarks made by the opposition, who, on the question being taken, were represented in numbers three. Mr. Hitchcock's able remarks were loudly cheered.

Messrs. Hammond, Costigan and others addressed the meeting strongly in favor of the free right of way, and some parties offered lands for stations, &c., while others expressed a willingness to surrender half their farms in exchange for the privileges of railway communication with the rest of the world.

6th Resolution, moved by John D. Beardsley and seconded by Charles A. Hammond, Esq.,

That whereas the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad through this section of the Province is not only desirable and likely to be advantageous to the whole Province, but is of the most vital importance to the County of Victoria.

Therefore resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting and of the people of this county, that our Representatives should press upon the Government the necessity of lending material assistance to the Grand Trunk railroad, or any other railways by the Valley of the St. John, and to oppose any Government which will not aid such a railway. Wm. McLaughlan, Esq., spoke favorably of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ved and seconded that L. R. Coombs leave the chair, and Mr. W. B. West occupy the same.

Moved by Mr. John D. Beardsley, and seconded by Charles A. Hammond, Esq.,

That the thanks of the meeting and the county at large are due to Colonel Leonard R. Coombs, for the interest he has taken in this matter, as also for the able conduct in presiding at the meeting. Thanks are also accorded to Dr. Currier and Mr. N. L. Price, Secretaries. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Wm. Wilmot, Esq., and seconded by A. Heuston.

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to each of the Representatives of this county, as also the Woodstock papers, Aroostook Pioneer, New Brunswicker; Free-rieston Reporter, Quebec Chronicle and St. Andrews Standard, for publication; also to the Grand Trunk and the St. Andrews and Quebec companies. Unanimously adopted.

Three hearty, loud and long cheers for success to the alliance of the Grand Trunk and the St. Andrews and Quebec

Railway companies resounded through the Halls, after which the meeting closed.

(Signed.)

Geo. Currier, M. D. } Secretaries,
N. L. Price,
Grand Falls, N. B. March 13, 1860.

We have been handed the accompanying letters by Mr. Joseph Connell, with a request that they might be published.

FREDERICTON, February 11, 1860.

Messrs. Samuel P. Hall, Ivory Kilbarn, Henry Montgomery, James Parrinton, and others,

GENTLEMEN,—I learnt with some surprise before leaving home, that some dissatisfaction was expressed at the meeting lately held at the Scotch Corner, by my not attending the meeting. I assure you, Gentlemen, that it was my intention to have been at the Meeting, although not being requested to do so, as I expected by Mr. Joseph Connell, when he came in with the Requisition to the Sheriff. But subsequently to the day of the Meeting, one of the signers of the Requisition, (Mr. Robert Kirk) informed me that the Meeting was adjourned, and that he was going to give the Sheriff notice to that effect. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to you all, as well as the other gentlemen, who took an interest in the meeting.

I remain Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
CHARLES PERLEY.

RICHMOND, February 16, 1860.

Sir,—I saw a letter directed to Mr. Hall and others, in which you say I did not give you an invitation to the public Meeting at Richmond. You must be mistaken; I am positive about the matter, I gave you the Sheriff's notice and an invitation at the same time. Please to answer.

JOSEPH CONNELL.

To C. PERLEY, Esq., Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, February 21, 1860.

Mr. JOSEPH CONNELL, Sir,—Your letter of the 16th is before me, in which you say you have been shown a letter of mine directed to Mr. J. B. Hall and others, stating you neither gave me an invitation, or requested me to attend the meeting lately held at Richmond, and I now repeat, you did not do either; I perfectly recollect all that passed between us at the time. You headed me the Hand Bill, which was you said we had a public meeting in Woodstock, and you and others was going to have one at the Scotch Corner. But notwithstanding I should of attended the Meeting, had not Mr. Robert Kirk, one of the gentlemen that assisted in calling the Meeting, notified me that the Meeting would not take place.

That is only part and parcel of one of your old tricks to endeavor to put me in a false position before a portion of the constituency of Richmond, but I believe I have too long been known by them, to have their minds in any way prejudiced by anything that you might say or do.

I have heard that you are a candidate for the office of Seizing Officer for Richmond. If any one now gets that office, by my influence, it will be a person of truth, honesty, and strict veracity.

Yours, &c., &c., &c.,
CHARLES PERLEY.

RICHMOND, February 23, 1860.

Sir,—I have received yours of 21st in reply to mine of 16th. In reply I have to state to you that I gave you the Sheriff's notice and an invitation at the same time. You say I did not. Now I tell you plainly you state what is untrue. In the last part of your letter, you say I am a candidate for the office of Costen House, at Richmond Corner, and if any person gets it with your recommendation he must have certain qualifications, such as honesty, not given to telling untruths, and so forth.

Now if I wanted a recommendation, I would not apply to Charles Perley, Esq., M.P.P., and so forth, who has not the honor of being possessed of the above qualities.

JOSEPH CONNELL.

To C. PERLEY, Esq., Fredericton.

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. GRAY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. HANINGTON said that he saw nothing to be gained by passing the resolution, and had never before seen an amendment of the kind proposed to a motion to go into committee of supply. The usual course was to go into the committee, and then upon the first resolution moved to discuss the whole question. With respect to the balances due from Deputy Treasurers the existing regulations, if carried out, were sufficiently stringent to compel them to pay over, for one regulation was that as soon as the duties in their hands amounted to fifty pounds, that were to remit that sum to the Province Treasurer. If he thought that by refusing to pass this resolution he would be committed to pass one vote in supply, he would vote for it; but every vote that came up in committee was debatable. If he had so little confidence in a Government as not to desire to go into committee of supply at all, he should certainly vote for turning them out of power at once.

Mr. McPHERSON said that last year when it was proposed to go into supply, he had asked for information respecting some of the appropriations asked for, and the Secretary had promised that before they came to the vote which involved these appropriations, the information would be furnished; but when they once got in it was very hard to stop. He would remind Mr. Hanington that he (Mr. H.) had contended for many years against the justice of the claims of Major Robinson and Judge DesBarres, and frequently refused to consent to their payment out of the surplus civil list fund; but that when the present Government paid the claims, he at last gave way, and declared that the explanations of the Provincial Secretary, when the address in answer to the Governor's speech, in which was announced the payment, was under the consideration of the House, had convinced him. So that the hon. member had changed his opinion, when he was not less certain that he was right than he now seemed to be in this matter. The Secretary said that he only desired to have two or three votes, which would raise an opposition, passed at present. The country would be wiser the better for the worse by passing these votes. He did not say that there was anything wrong in the Government had mismanaged; but he would suppose that which was quite possible, that they had mismanaged; in what position would members be, in a succeeding session to take steps against going into supply before an investigation, when they had set this precedent against it? He was not going into the railway expenditure and management or the Grand Falls Bridge now; a time would come for that. An hon. member had referred to a Deputy Treasurer for Boetouche; but the members of the Government very well knew that he was in no way accountable for the occurrences which had been referred to. The subject was too painful for him to make any further allusion to it. He should support the resolution.

Mr. HANINGTON explained that in 1853, when the Governor's Speech conveyed to the Assembly the information that the Robertson, and Des Barres claim were paid, an hon. member moved an amendment to the address. The Provincial Secretary then stated what the papers to be laid before the House would show; and as no information could be laid before the House until the address was passed, he (Mr. H.) told the House that he could not judge the matter, but that he had such confidence in the Secretary, that he would pass the address, and await to form his opinion until the papers came down.

Mr. DesBRIEN said he did not know that it was any use to oppose going into supply; the Government were strong enough to carry the motion, and would do it. He agreed with what Mr. Gray said yesterday about the collection of the revenue, and the balances due from Deputy Treasurers; and if the hon. member had gone back to the Auditor General's Report for 1858, he would have found matters much worse. (Here Mr. DesBrien read from the Report, the memoranda respecting ba-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which were incorporated to produce the most effectual that can be made. It is a concentration of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with substances of still greater alternative to afford an effective antidote for the Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and which will accomplish their cure more of immense service to this large class of afflicted fellow-citizens. How complete a compound will do it has been proven by the treatment on many of the worst cases of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALIVARY GLANDS, HEAD, STYRILS AND STYRILS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS, TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBRILIA, PNEUMIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the class of complaints arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the early stages of the disease, which fester and bleed at that season of the year. By its timely expulsion of them many rankling sores are nipped in the bud. Multitudes are cured of the aid of this remedy, spare themselves the endurance of foul eruptions and sores, through which the system will be rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; and whenever it is foul, and your feelings unwell, you when. Even when no particular ailment is felt, people enjoy better health, are longer for cleansing the blood. Keep blood healthy, and all is well; but when the balance of life is deranged, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later some must go wrong, and the great machine of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much reputation, of accomplishing these ends, the world has been egregiously deceived, preparations of it, partly because the alone has not all the virtue that is in it, but more because many preparations pretending to be concentrated extracts contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give an Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. These have been frauds upon the sick, they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointments have followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, and name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. We call this compound Sarsaparilla, and to supply such a remedy as shall rescue name from the load of obloquy which upon it. And we think we have ground believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their contradiction from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the standard it ever has been, and that it may be relied upon for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

FOR THE CURE OF
Constiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, Dizziness, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Students, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of the remedies, but our space here will not permit insertion of them. The Agents below named wish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which are given, with also full descriptions of the complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers who offer preparations they make more profit than Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
W. R. BARKER, Woodstock; S. F. GIBBONSON & SON, Bel River; W. B. SMITHSON, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE, Richmond; J. M. WALKER, St. John. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR
for sale by JOHN EDGAR.

Tight Binding

POOR

lanes in the hands of Deputy Treasurers, and neglect in sending accounts. He wishes to know why, in such cases, the auditors were not called upon. The Report showed a deplorable state of things; no Deputy Treasurer should be allowed to retain large amounts in his hands in this way, from year to year. He was glad to say that the Deputy Treasurer, at Richibucto, although perhaps a political opponent, and appointed contrary to his wishes, was clear from any imputation of the kind, and appeared to have discharged his duties well and satisfactorily. He thought that Deputy Treasurers, instead of waiting until two days after the end of the fiscal year to make their returns, should have them in two days before.

Mr. Knaa said that the resolution appeared to contemplate that the Committee on Public Accounts would make a report. As chairman of that committee, he did not desire by voting for this resolution to induce members to suppose that he expected the committee to make a report which would guide them in consideration of supply. He certainly thought that a reasonable time should be allowed members before going into supply, but he did not expect that the committee would be able to make a report, for the reason that prevented it making a report for the last two or three years—that the accounts were so complicated, numerous, and various, that it was impossible to get through them in the time at their disposal. The Auditor General could audit the accounts only in the shape in which they were laid before him, and the committee could examine them only in the same way; and he must say now, as he had often before observed in that House, that the accounts were not kept in a way in which an ordinary accountant could easily understand them. If the Secretary wished only to go into supply at present to pass two or three votes upon which there could be no discussion, and was willing to postpone the others for some time, it was as much as he (Mr. K.) could expect. He did not wish to be put in the same position as he was last year, when his name appeared in the Journals as voting against the whole grant for public work.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that he could assure hon. members that after the passing of the three votes of which he had spoken, every reasonable time would be given before going into supply. Mr. GILSON said that if there was any good reason shown for not going into supply he should certainly vote against it. Mr. DesBrisay appeared to insinuate that the Government had a majority of members who would do just as they desired; and that hon. member, from the manner in which he spoke, seemed full of light upon this subject; but after all had not given one solitary reason why the resolution should pass. All that he had done was to read the balances due from several Deputy Treasurers, and to urge that they ought to be made to pay. He (Mr. G.) thought that Deputy Treasurers were very much the same as other men, and that they could not be expected to pay up to a day; and he was astonished to hear the hon. member suggest the taking of such harsh measures with them, especially as he himself had not rendered his accounts as commissioner for the Bucy and Beacon Fund of the port of Miramichi for the last year. No doubt the public accounts were complicated; he would like to see them made as simple as ordinary accounts; but he did not know that there were anything in them which bore a resemblance to serious error.

Mr. DesBrisay explained that what he said respecting Deputy Treasurers he did not give as a reason for passing the resolution. If he had said that the Government had a majority which would support them under any circumstances—which he did not—he would only have been using language which the men now in power had on a former occasion applied to their opponents.

Mr. CUDLIP said that he agreed with Mr. Kerr that the shape which the accounts assumed rendered them somewhat difficult to understand but where public officers were entrusted with such large sums, it seemed necessary to adopt this complicated form in order to have a proper check upon them; and all those engaged in mercantile affairs knew how difficult it was to get a bookkeeper to adopt any other mode of keeping accounts than that to which he had been used. With respect to the accounts of Deputy Treasurers and other officials, his impression was that under the old administration of the Province there had crept in a system which seemed to amount to this: that certain officials were too honest, or too respectable, or belonged to too high families, to be called to a strict account. (Laughter.) The tendency of all Governments was to give too much licence to public officials. He believed that the secret of these large balances in the hands of Deputy Treasurers was that they were in the habit of giving credit to merchants for their duties. (Hear, hear.) If this was made a custom, it should be extended to all importers; but it was, in fact, unfair to Deputy Treasurers themselves. If this was the difficulty, the Government should see to it. He understood perfectly well why there appeared to be large balances in the hands of these officers at the close of the fiscal year; they delayed making up their accounts and remitting

the money to the last day of the fourth quarter, and then the money came too late to be entered in the year's accounts, and was represented in these accounts to be in the hands of these officers. He saw no necessity for delay in going into supply. If they came to any certain items upon which the House desired information, it was quite proper for them to demand it.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that he had heard no sufficient reason given for not going into supply; but he hoped that the Government would give every information which they could afford.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that he should vote for the resolution for the very simple reason that before he voted the Government more money to spend, he wished to have time and opportunity to ascertain whether they had expended former grants properly, and that information could not be obtained till they had a report from the committee appointed to examine these accounts.

In taking this course, he was doing no injustice to the Government or the country. He presumed that the committee were now going on to investigate the accounts.

Mr. McMILLAN.—"But it seems to be reported that the committee will not report at all." (Laughter.) Mr. BORSBOND said that he wished to explain the conduct of Amasa Weldon, Deputy Treasurer at Moncton, whom the hon. member from St. John yesterday accused of taking a bond for £200 improperly. It would be remembered that in the session of 1854 a Bill was passed imposing a duty on hackmatack ship knees, with the object of reserving this valuable lumber for our own shipbuilding purposes. In the session of 1852 Mr. Binney presented a petition to the House, showing that he was largely engaged in the exportation of these knees on a contract made before the Act was passed, and requesting that a certain amount of duty which he had paid might be returned, whereupon the prayer of the petition was granted, and the money refunded. In 1852 Mr. Binney again petitioned, stating that he had given a bond for £200 duties on other large exportations of knees, the contracts for which had been made before the Act passed, and asking that the duty might be returned. Although the prayer of this petition was refused, it was pretty well understood that the bond would never be demanded; and indeed the chief ground for the refusal of the petition, if his memory served him aright, was that if the money was paid Mr. Binney it was unlikely that ever the bond would be used, and that he might make £200 out of the province. The Deputy Treasurer ought to have returned the bond to the Province Treasurer, so that it might appear in the debit of the Treasurer, and not in that of the Deputy. There were various other bonds—that of Cunard and Wolhaupter, and of the St. John Bridge Company—which appeared every year in the assets of the Province. He saw no necessity for either the original motion at this time, or the resolution in amendment; the Government should not be in a hurry to force on the supply. If he could have an opportunity to vote on each item of the appropriations separately, he would be willing to go into committee; but last year they had to take the whole or none, and, consequently, he was reported as voting against the by-road money, when he opposed the appropriation for public works, on account of the grant to the Grand Falls Bridge.—He would not be caught in such a position again; and he felt safest in voting for the resolution.

You might have moved to reduce the grant by striking out any portion of it, from several hon. members.

Mr. BORSBOND.—That was not the way in which it was put last year; he had to vote against the whole on account of the Grand Falls Bridge; and as he wished to keep on the safe side, he would refuse to go into supply by voting for the amendment.

Mr. McLELLAN said he had in former sessions always taken the ground that the House should have before it all the information necessary, before it should be asked to go into supply; but he did not see that in this instance they had anything to wait for, especially as the Secretary stated that he only desired to have two or three formal grants passed. It struck him as singular, that the duties had been much raised, and the population had increased, and that still the revenue was not so large as it had been. He thought that there must be some evasion of the revenue laws, or it would have increased in proportion to the rates of duty and the population of the country. Of course, however they could do nothing about such a matter now. Under the present system the granting of supplies only occupied two or three days, and he did not see that it mattered whether they were passed now or a fortnight hence.

Mr. McLELLAN said that he supposed that this was a vote of want of confidence and that the result of carrying the resolution would be to turn out the Government, he should hesitate to vote for it. He was not desirous that the Government should go out at present. They were conducting extensive public works, and he wished them to complete them. Were they to be dismissed and the works completed by a new Government, the latter might not carry out the views of the for-

mer, and the imperfection of the works be charged upon those who commenced, and not upon those who finished them.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) He alluded to the Railway and the Grand Falls Bridge and he desired that the present Government should finish these works, balance the books, and see how they stood. Last session he understood from the hon. Secretary that only £1500 would be required to complete the Bridge, of which only £600 was in the Budget; but from 1859 to 1860 the sum required had grown from six hundred pounds to six thousand. He should vote for the amendment because he believed that before going into supply they should know how the appropriations of the last year were expended; and he felt that he was not in a position to be fully informed on that subject, and he did not believe that a single member in the House was in that position, except the members of the Government. The public accounts were required by law to be on the table of the House within fourteen days after the opening of the session.—Why was that required? Was it that there might be an opportunity afforded members of ascertaining the nature of last year's expenditure before proceeding to vote further appropriations? He wished now to refer to a private affair. He understood that it had been whispered round the House that he owed a large amount of duties to the late Deputy Treasurer Taylor at the time of his death. If this were true the Government had been very diligent in their duty in not collecting these duties from him. They had never asked him for such a thing.—But he would not hesitate to stand there and say that he did not owe one farthing; and he was in a position to show the receipts of Mr. Taylor, in his own handwriting, to prove that he did not owe one farthing. It would have been much more manly for those who were spreading this story to have come to him and have told him about him. He was ready for an investigation of the matter, and would show that the balance was in his favor, if anything. The facts were that the Deputy Treasurer Taylor was on the floor of the House when the money was paid, and could not leave to go to his office and make the entry, and had therefore given him a receipt for the amount. He should not consent to go into supply until the accounts of last year were examined. He should not again be placed in the position in which he stood last year, of voting against the estimate for public works. The report of the administration published in the city had endeavored to put him in a false position. ("It is not the organ of the Government," from the hon. Mr. Smith.) Well, he did not know that it was acknowledged as such, but soon after the session closed it represented his colleagues and himself as voting against the by-road grants, because they had objected to the appropriation for public works on account of its not containing a larger sum for the improvement of the navigation of the river. The Government, no doubt, thought that the passing of the supplies was more important than the passing of local bills, but he could tell hon. members that if they cared about getting their local business attended to the only way was to refuse the supplies until justice was done them in this respect.

Mr. GRAY said that he would press his resolution, inasmuch as it involved a principle of importance. If there was any object in the country sending the members of the House there, or if there was any object in the House appointing the committee to examine the public accounts, they should see to it that these objects were kept in view. He could not presume, as some hon. members seemed to do, that the committee would so disregard their duty as not to report, and he thought that if the House adopted that argument as a reason for not awaiting the results of its deliberations it would be stultifying itself. The principle involved in the resolution of the granting of supplies until it was satisfied that the appropriations of last year were properly expended. Could any hon. member say that he was satisfied on that point? If any member were in that happy condition of mind that he relied implicitly upon the Government, without examination, he might be satisfied; he (Mr. G.) was not. When he referred to the accounts of the various Deputy Treasurers yesterday, it was with no desire to rake up old matters, but he would wound the feelings of any one; but he held it to be the duty of members to attend to these matters. He would draw the attention of the House to the position of the public accounts, and to the law upon the subject. There were certain duties devolved by law upon the Auditor General, and those duties seemed not to be discharged as the law required. The Auditor General states that certain persons had not given satisfactory explanations of their accounts; now that officer had power to send for individuals and papers, and to make such an examination of both as might satisfy himself. Auditing the public accounts, he held, was not merely the comparing of items with the corresponding vouchers, for nothing was more easy than the production of a receipt for money paid away; it was the duty of the Auditor to ascertain not merely that the money had been expended, and a voucher

received, but that it had been expended in accordance with the law; he was not to ascertain whether the expenditure charged had actually taken place, but also whether that expenditure was legal. The powers of the Auditor General were set forth in the Revised Statutes, chapter 41. The first section says that "if the Auditor shall deem the evidence of any witness or the production of any books or papers necessary to substantiate any account, he may refuse to pass the same until such witness, books, or papers be produced to him, and if not produced within six months such accounts may be disallowed." And in the second section it is provided that he should "have the power of a justice to cause any witness to be brought before him, and examine such witness on oath touching such public accounts." It was clear from these provisions that an enquiry into the legality of all expenditure was the correct principle of auditing. He would next call attention to chapter 31 of the Acts of 1855, the second section of which provided that "all accounts connected with the receipt and expenditure of public moneys shall be rendered at the office of the Auditor General, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon public accounts, on or before the 15th day of November in each year; and every public officer neglecting to render his accounts within the time limited shall be deemed incapable of being appointed to receive or expend public moneys for the following year. Now the returns showed that a number of these officers did not send in their accounts at the time named, and consequently by the law of the land these were incapable of holding their offices. These matters might be capable of explanation, but it was the duty of the committee on public accounts to investigate them and report upon them, and the House would not be in a position, to judge until that report was before it. If these Deputy Treasurers had actually done that which the law expressly declared rendered them incapable of holding their offices, why were they permitted to retain them? In the accounts he found various charges of sums drawn by Mr. Shives, Emigrant officer, for emigration purposes. He presumed that these were drawn out of the grant of £400 made last session. Yet there was no report from that officer before the House, and no information as to his proceedings and their results. It would be a fair point for the committee on public accounts to examine whether this expenditure had produced corresponding benefits. (Provincial Secretary.—That's a new duty for the committee.) He contended that it was their duty to make the investigation; of course they would not determine the question, but would report to the House the conclusions at which they arrived. He would now turn to the report of the Railway Commissioners for 1859. On page 14 he found it stated that the Chief Commissioner had asked the Government for leave to expend during the year a larger sum than was authorized by law to be spent in any one year, and the request was granted. The report says:—"Early in the year, the Commissioners asked the sanction of the Government to the expenditure, during the year, of a larger sum than was authorized by law, with a view to having the whole road opened in 1860; and this having been granted, the amount in excess has been £80,225 17s. 11d." There was, then, actually spent £89,000 above the sum of £200,000 fixed by law. Here, then, the Government made an expenditure, in one solitary matter alone, of £89,000 without the authority of the Legislature, and where the law expressly limits the amount to be expended. He had heard from the Government no explanation of this matter. (Provincial Secretary.—The explanation was made while you were in St. John.) Well, he regretted that he had missed hearing it; but there was this fact, that neither the House itself, nor any committee, had expressed an opinion as to whether the explanation was satisfactory, and the expenditure justified. In 1857 the chief accusation against the late Government, by the men now in power, was not that they had expended money uselessly, but that they had not expended under Commissioners in conformity to the law; that in the expenditure they had violated the law of the land. Here was the broad fact that this Government had expended £89,000 in direct violation of the law; and yet member after member who had joined in condemning the Government of 1857, rose here without uttering one word of disapprobation or enquiry, to cry that they were ready to give the Government the supplies, and did not desire to wait until the Committee on accounts had an opportunity of investigating these matters. Every member knew that he had never been one of those who joined in the cry of lamentation in that House; but he would say that if matters went on year after year in this way—immense sums of money being spent by the Government in violation of law, and the House granting further and further supplies, without asking for an investigation, and, indeed, positively refusing to wait until an opportunity was afforded for one—some day they would find themselves in a position to parody the poet's description of the burial of Sir John Moore:—

Not a voice was heard—not a funeral note,

As its course to the ramparts we hurried. Our purses were empty, our money was gone. And in sorrow our Province we buried. (Laughter.) It was said that they were not an explanation of the Grand Falls Bridge matter when they came down, the item of appropriation for public work and that supply would not be pressed until such information was given. But if a first few votes which the Provincial Secretary desired to get through would occupy but a few minutes, there would be no time lost by postponing them until the House was prepared to go on with the portions of the estimates. It was not with respect to any single item, but upon the general principle, that he opposed going into supply at present. He, for one, should not give his vote for the motion of the Secretary until the House heard from the Committee on accounts, either that they would report, or that they were not able to do so. The Government had pursued the same course last year which they were now adopting. The Bill to put certain bye-roads upon the great road had been hurried through the House, almost every member being interested in it, on account of some road in his own county being included.

Mr. TIMBRS.—"You mean that it is logrolled through."

TO BE CONCLUDED.

DANGEROUS RESULTS FROM VACCINATION.—The fatal results attending the vaccination of the citizens of Westford had now been paralleled in this city. About five weeks ago five men employed in one establishment near Elm street were vaccinated with matter obtained from a scab taken from the arm of a child of an acquaintance. The child was perfectly healthy, and its vaccination successful. But the matter employed in the inoculation of the several men had been exposed to the air three or four days before it was used, and the result was that every case the arm of the subject began to be inflamed and feel sore within an hour after inoculation. The inflammation continued and their arms were swollen to twice their natural size.

These symptoms were attended at first with severe pain in the head, which increased to delirium, and for several days the lives of the patients were despaired of. They have, with one exception, recovered. In that case the patient is still in a precarious condition. The inoculation was performed by a physician, but by the failure of the child from whom the scab was taken. These cases furnish a warning to inexperienced persons to beware how they take upon themselves the responsibility of tampering with life and death by the use of vaccine matter.—Boston Journal.

On Tuesday night a house in Deane Lane was set fire to. The lock was fast, and the fire carefully laid in a quantity of rags, &c. kept there. Fortunately, it was discovered in time, and extinguished before much harm was done. Perhaps the News will call this also "an effect of Patrick." We trust the sons of St. Patrick have nothing to do with the incendiaries that are disgracing the city.

On Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire occurred in North street, which destroyed three houses, the property of Richey, baker, D. O'Neill, and Michael Ryan, and rendered several families homeless. Several of those burned out were sick of the small pox, and when snatched from the flames were laid on the side with some sad place, merely covered with a few bed clothes. This fire also, it is asserted, was the work of an incendiary. On Friday morning again there was an alarm of fire.—Freeman.

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The Court Journal has the following:—"We believe we are warranted in positively asserting that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take his departure for Canada the latter end of May or the beginning of June. Instructions will be sent out to the authorities to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the young Prince. The names of the suite that will attend his Royal Highness and the details of his visit, have not yet been settled, though we hear the Royal 91 gun vessel, had been fixed upon for the honor of conveying the Prince."

MURDER.—On Sunday morning last report was brought into the City to the effect that a woman had been murdered at Red Head. A number of Policemen went down, and found that the report was true. A woman by the name of Flaherty had been killed; the Policemen arrested the husband of the deceased, who is charged with the murder. He was brought to the city in custody of the Policemen. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, the result of which we have not yet learned. The woman had been most brutally beaten and bruised; her neck and body were mangled to an extent that was horrible in the extreme. It is rumored that both the deceased and her husband were intoxicated.—St. John Globe.

The decline in the emigration from the rope to the United States is very striking. In 1854 more than 319,000 foreigners arrived at New York. In the year 1859 only about 78,000 landed in that city, and in 1859 about the same number.

We copy from the Carleton Sentinel following communication from John Er, Esq., to that paper. We recommend it to the notice of agricultural friends especially, as a market for our produce, where good may be relied on, is for us a great ratum.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel. Sir,—It is of the utmost importance our welfare as agriculturists, that we should endeavor to find the best market for our produce, and more especially so now, when our imports exceed exports.

In looking over some English papers received last week, I find "Salted" quoted in the Newcastle market at 60s. sterling per firkin of 56 lbs. @ 7s. 9d. to 7s. currency. The price of foreign butter imported into the Kingdom in 1859 was 38s. 9d. Of this 1440 cwt. was from British dairies.

I think there would be no difficulty realizing the price here in currency butter sells for in England. The Butter imported into England is cwt., except that from British Cows which pays only 2s. 6d. per cwt. A similar enterprise might be into with regard to Pork. Pigs on following are called here, are selling at

Mr. Light has since been under examination. The correspondents of the Morning News reports him to have stated that the road near St. John is "complete, perhaps he might recommend a little more ballast, but he did not think it required any." This is very untrue, that he prefers to suppose that Mr. Light has been misrepresented by the Reporter, as so many Members of the House have been misapprehended, rather than to believe that Mr. Light stated on oath what any one who walks out on the track for a mile or two must perceive to be absolutely untrue.

Mr. Burrows stated that the only injury of any consequence that could be done by frost or thaw would be done on the unfashioned sections, and that any loss resulting therefrom must, of course, be borne by the contractors, and could not add to the cost of the works borne by the public.—This is manifestly true, and the public will naturally expect Mr. Light or the Commissioners to tell how the increase of expenditure was caused.

Mr. Light gave as one item of increase a sum of £7,400 allowed the Walkers at a sum in 1858, and which he, in his anxiety to make up his £149,000 extra cost stated was not taken into account in last year's estimate, although the Commissioners, and even some members of the Government, must know it had been paid. How truthful then are reports and statements of last year must have been. But not this alone, for he also admitted that the changes of grade were made in 1855, (indeed he could not safely deny this,) and yet in this year's Report he gives this change of grade as one of the principal reasons for the monstrous excess in his latest "final estimate." The excess he admits, has cost nothing more, the superstructure nothing more, the stations only £4,000 or £5,000 over his estimates, any damage done to frost and thaw resulted in loss only to contractors, if, indeed, it can be supposed that they were so verdant as not to take frost and thaw into account. Where then has the unanticipated expenditure taken place?

Perhaps you will say it was an Mr. Light asserts by the improvement in the slope and embankments of which Mr. Light speaks, which he assigns as another of the great causes of the increase of cost. It was not. In his former Report Mr. Light took credit for widening the cuttings, embankments, making the slopes easier, &c., that unless that report were incorrect, Report of this year was calculated to lead. But when interrogated before the Committee, Mr. Light has made no attempt to admit that since he made last year's Report the QUANTITY OF BALLAST HAS BEEN REDUCED; THE QUANTITY OF BALLAST HAS BEEN REDUCED; THE WIDTH OF EXCAVATIONS HAS BEEN REDUCED. So that instead of having been improved in character, the road has been lowered in character; instead of having added expense incurred by widening the cuttings, embankments, &c., increasing the slope, putting on additional ballast, &c., the cuttings and embankments have been made lower, the ballast one thought necessary is not put on, and money should be

Tight Binding

POOR

Poetry

THE IRON FLAG OF ENGLAND.
Written for the Woodstock Journal.
The Lion Flag of England
Waves over land and sea,
The star of ripening glory,
The sun of liberty.

to heaven, could not be increased one jot
by the racking pain of the fire. At that
dreadful moment how cruelly strong and
retentive was his memory! It recalled
scenes that were now sad and painful.

his soul, shut his eyes. "Oh, wretches,
you have killed her!" he shouted fiercely,
as they dragged her from the stake, and
left her lying stretched on the ground.

ter, the cursed critters, they did. They
wouldn't come that gum game if Ben
Weeks was here—but thunder, she's cov-
ered with blood—how is that?" cried Ben.

ent and mutilated, and presented a horri-
ble spectacle. The Millicetes quavered and
shook from the opposite shore, to rob them
of their ornaments. They shooed them up,

Original Story

LA PANTHERE NOIRE;
OR,
The Mohawk Warrior of the St. John River.
A Tale of the Early Settlement on the St. John.
BY J. H. CHAFFIN, VII.
The Indians that dragged Charles Stan-
hope from the wigwam were soon joined

to heaven, could not be increased one jot
by the racking pain of the fire. At that
dreadful moment how cruelly strong and
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of their ornaments. They shooed them up,

Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.
I am composed of 54 letters.
My 10, 20, 29, 4, 18, 22, 7, 52, is one of the
United States.

ISSUES AND THEIR HUMAN PART.
Africa there is an insect called the Guinea
worm, which buries itself in the flesh of
man.

EQUALITIES OF HAPPINESS.—It is fortu-
nate for mankind that the chief and purest
joys of life are common and generally
available.

Every man's life practically speaking, is
shaped by his love. If it is a downward
earthly love, then his actions will be tinged
by ill; all his life will be as his reigning
love.

A BOTTLED DISH.—Almost every
has a dinner, as often as once a
what is popularly called a "boiled
and which, properly cooked, is on
least dishes in the world; but all
not know the best way to boil c
The common method, in order to
tender, being too put in cold w
let beef and water come gradually
This certainly makes beef tende
also extracts all the strength and
A better way is to wait till the w
before putting in the beef; it wil
equally tender, and will retain
strengthening and juicy proprie
housekeepers suppose that putt
in hot water inevitably render
and tough; so it will, if the wat
hot; but if it boils, the effect w

Tight Binding

The House of Assembly has, on motion of Hon. William Young seconded by Hon. I. W. Johnston, appointed a committee to draw up an address to Her Majesty the Queen, requesting that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his contemplated visit to Canada, will extend it to Nova Scotia also. Of course this will be complied with; for there can scarcely be a doubt the Royal Squadron will come direct to Halifax where the ships will be enabled to procure the best pilots in the world for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There will probably be not less than a score of ships to convoy the heir apparent to the British Throne in his visit to the Western World.—Halifax Journal.

A singular aerial phenomenon was observed on Saturday evening last about 8 o'clock. It was in the shape of an irregular wavy arch and reached completely across the zenith from S. E. to N. W.—The appearance of the heavens was very grand at the time, a dark bank of clouds filling in the back ground in the northern horizon, extending upwards, and out of which the Aurora Borealis played all sorts of fantastic tricks, every other portion of the canopy being of the most ethereal blue, resplendently bespangled with stars.—Halifax Journal.

EMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK—We can only in a word direct attention to the abstract given elsewhere of a most interesting lecture by the Rev. Mr. Glass, in explanation of a project for establishing a new colony in New Brunswick, under the auspices of the Synod of that Province. And we warmly commend the matter to the consideration of the many small farmers in this country who find it no easy matter to fight the battle of life under the discouragements with which they are surrounded. The scheme propounded by Mr. Glass presents unusual temptations to such and we doubt not that a few may be inclined to avail themselves of the offer.—Northern Ensign.

A Portland paper says—"We must have a railroad to connect us with the system of railways begun in New Brunswick, and no sacrifice within the bounds of reason is too great for us to make to secure this result."

The Portland Argus understands that the Messrs. Canard have about concluded to make Portland the terminus of their line of steamers in lieu of Boston, as at present.

The story that a niece of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator, is now a street vagrant in Chicago, is pronounced a fabrication.

Grasshoppers have already made their appearance in several parts of New England—perhaps an ominous circumstance for the crops.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.
On Thursday, 1st March, by Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Wm. H. Egan, to Miss Mary J. Carter, both of the Parish of Waterborough, County of Queens. Also, by the same, on the 22d inst., Mr. Robert Fleming of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Lucy S. Hovey, Parish of Northampton, County of Carleton.

DIED.
On the 23d inst., of Scarlet Fever, Frederick Burns, son of John T. Allan, aged 1 year and 10 days.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 15th inst., Marion, aged 10 years, 11 months and 24 days; on the 21st, Joan, aged 17 years, 11 months and 29 days; on the 24th, Jane, aged 13 yrs. and 4 months, daughters of Hugh McKay, Esq., J. P., after a short illness, which they bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, much beloved and regretted by all who knew them.

On the 30th Janv. last, at Orme Square, London, aged 22 years and 9 months, after a short and severe illness, deeply lamented, Henrietta, the beloved wife of H. De Wolfe Carville, Esq., late of 21 W. I. Regiment, formerly of Richmond, and only daughter of Michael Winder, Esq., of Lima, Peru, and Bayswater terrace, London.

Masonic Notice.
The regular monthly meeting of Woodstock Lodge, No. 811, will be held at Rice's Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock.
J. F. ALLAN, Secretary
March 29, 1860.

NOTICE.
AN ELECTION will be held for the Election of one Councillor for Ward No 2 at or near Lyons Corner on **MONDAY** the 9th day of April next.
JAMES T. NASH, Clerk.
Woodstock, March 28th, 1860.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wishing to close up his present business, would inform those indebted to him by Account or Note of Hand, that unless they are arranged before the 15th day of May, they will be collected forthwith.
G. A. BROWN.
Woodstock, March 27th, 1860.

Butter, Cheese, Dried Apples, &c. &c.
LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received and offer for sale at lowest rates—
10 tubs Butter, 7 St. John River, made very 660 lbs Cheese, 5 choice for family use.
To arrive per Pearl from Boston—
10 bbls. Dried Apples; 5 do. Dried Apples; 5 boxes Oranges; 5 bbls. Porters Burning Fluid.

In Store and in Bond.
50 chests choice Souchong and Congou Teas; 40 half-chests Fine Souchong and Oolong; 15 boxes Tobacco, choice brands; 60 do. Woodstock Pipes.
St John, March 29. 78 King Street.

PLASTER.—25 cask NOVA SCOTIA GROUND PLASTER, for sale by
W. F. SMITH.
Woodstock, March 15th, 1860.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1860.
AT
DENT'S
Tailoring Establishment,
Water-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage they have favored him with, would further invite them to call and see the assortment of **GOODS** he has just received, comprising English and American **DOE-SKINS**, superfine **BLACK CLOTHS**, vestings in **VELVETS**, **SATINS**, and Fancy Patterns, to be made up at low prices for **CASH**.
Garments warranted to fit, well made and well stayed.
JOSEPH DENT,
Tailor and Cutter.
Woodstock, March 15, 1860.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS, OR ANY AFFECTION of the THROAT CURED, THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CANARRE, RELIEVED, BY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, OR COUGH LOZENGES.
A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. BROWLON, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend them to my Public Services."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
Rev. E. B. RICHMAN, A. B., Montreal.
Wesleyan Minister.
Sold by all Druggists in Woodstock, at 25 cents per box.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLETON SS.
(L. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the (Copy.) said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS James Ketchum and Ralph Ketchum, Executors of the Estate of Richard Ketchum, late of Woodstock, in the City of Carleton, Esq. deceased, hath prayed that a citation may be granted, calling upon the Creditors, Heirs Legatees, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-second day of February 1860.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, Legatees, next of Kin and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Council Room in the Town of Woodstock within and for the said County of Carleton, on Friday the twentieth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-second day of February 1860.

(Signed) LEWIS P. FISHER,
Surrogate Co. Carleton.
A. K. SNEDES WETMORE,
Registrar Probates for said County.
Woodstock, February 22nd, 1860.

Public Notice.
STOCK IN TRADE selling off at **COST** and **CHARGES**—The Subscriber has this day commenced selling off his entire stock of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
at **Reduced Prices**, and will continue selling until about 20th April next, when the balance of his stock will be sold at **AUCTION**, of which due notice will be given.
W. M. BOYLE.
Oats and other produce taken, and the highest prices paid.
Woodstock, 23rd February, 1860.

British House,
Woodstock, Decmr. 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by late arrivals a large and varied stock of—
British and Foreign DRY GOODS,
{CONSISTING OF}
Beaver, Pilot, Devon, Kersey, Lionskin, Sealskin, Tweed, Siberian, Doeskin, Casamere, Brown and Black

BROADCLOTHS.
Red, White, Blue, Grey, Crimona and Fancy

FLANNELS.
Grey, White and Printed **COTTONS.**
Ginghams, Demins, White and Colored

Counterpanes.
Muslins, Lawns, Linens, Diapers, Swans Down, Coburg, French Merinos, DeLaines, Lanas, Alpaccas, Tweed, Robes, Flids, &c. Lining Cottons, Silicates, Jeans, Scotch Wool

Shirts and Drawers.
Socks and Hose.
Cloth, Cashmere and Kid GLOVES.
Paisley, Plaid & Reversible Long and Square

SHAWLS.
Blk. and Colored Silks, Broad and Trimming Velvets, Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers,

Fancy Velvet Bnnet's,
FELT HATS, STAYS,
Steel Skeleton Skirts.

Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton, Threads, Blue and white **COTTON WARPS**, Wool floos, Ladies Chest Protectors, Scarfs, Mantles &c. Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Floor and Table Oilcloths, Moreens, Damasks, &c.

CLOTHING.
In Over Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests of all descriptions and prices. **CHARLES McCABE, Cutter.**
In consequence of the scarcity of money the stock will be sold low for Cash, Oats, Butter, Mitts, Housepan Cloth, &c. &c.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
BRITISH HOUSE, WOODSTOCK,
Second Door from the Bridge.

West and Frost,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
General Agents.
Also, dealers in all kinds of Lumber.
No. 522 Main St. Charleston, Mass.
Geo. W. WEST. Geo. W. FROST.
Consignments of Lumber are respectfully solicited.

REFERENCERS: Stephen Smith, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. McLean & Dowling, and Spafford Barker, Esq., Fredericton; George W. Roberts, Esq., Saint John; Henry N. West, Esq., Fort Kent, Me.
February 14th, 1860. 6m.

Flour, Pork, &c.
10 B BLS. MESS PORK;
10 B 100 Bbls Flour, Extra State;
20 cwt. Large Codfish;
1 bbls. Porto Rio Molasses;
Cheats Fine Congou Tea. For sale low for cash or approved payment.
MYSHIRALL & RICHEY,
Fredericton, Feb. 15th, 1860.

Fall Importations 1859.
THE Subscriber having just returned after a three weeks absence to Boston and New York markets, would call the attention of his customers and buyers to the large stock of Provisions, Groceries, &c., in part as follows:—

500 bbls Extra and Superfine State Flour; 210 " " Ohio and St. Louis do; 27 " " Clear Mesa pork; 16 " " Chicago do Beef; 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread; 40 chests Oolong and Souchong TEA; 20 boxes pure Leaf Gallego TOBACCO; 10 do & 1/2 lbs Tobacco; 10,000 Cigars; 40 bbls Beans; 20 sacks Dried Apples. 6 do Cider Vinegar; 5 Tierces Rice; 10 bbls Fluid and Camphene; 3 do Lard; 80 bxs Soap and Candles; 10 bxs Cheese; 60 do Spices &c.; 30 boxes Raisins; 20 do GROUND COFFEE; 16 do Figs. 25 bbls Refined Sugar; 3 bbls Brown do; 5 do Boston Syrup; 10 do Molasses; 20 doz. Ketchup, Pickles and Pepper Sauce; 30 do Brooms and Pails, 8 Nests Tubs, 20 Cases Men's and Boys' Thick Boots. Together with a general variety of wemens and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Staple and Domestic

Dry Goods, &c., &c.
The above goods having been personally selected and purchased for cash will be sold at low rates as can be offered in this market
Union Store, 767.
CALAIS, N. B. ALEX. GILMORE.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A few very prime imported Cigars, at \$25 per 100, or \$3 per 100, at **UNION STORE**, 767, Calais, June 23. ALEX. GILMORE.

For Eastport, Portland, & Boston

First Trip of the season.
Steamer "EMPEROR"
WILL LEAVE FOR PORTLAND, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Leaving PORTLAND on her return on FRIDAY Evening, after the arrival of the afternoon Train from Boston—and will continue to run, leaving on those days until further notice. Passengers for Boston will be ticketed from Portland by Rail way.

Digby and Annapolis.
EMPEROR will leave for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAY morning, 12th instant, at 8 A. M.

THOMAS HATHWAY,
Agent, 20 Dock Street.
St. John, March 3rd, 1860.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the **LIFE ASSOCIATION** of Scotland. Founded 1838. Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of affairs was reported.

During the last year } 1200, for £614,618 4 8
applications for New }
Life Assurances were }
Of which the Direc- }
tors accepted. } 1071, for £486,639 4 8
There were 81 Deaths during }
the year amongst the Assured, } £33,231 19 7
covered by 100 Policies for }
(According to the Mortality }
Tables there should have fallen }
during the year 133 Policies }
for £68,610.)

The Association have paid to the Representatives of deceased Policy-holders Summs Assured to the amount of } 270,620 10 4
The Annual Income is now } 2151,078 15 2
The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—

Assurances since December 1838, to these dates.	Annual Income
5th April 1841, 149 for £75,699	£2,709
" 1847, 895 " 489,017	14,630
" 1853, 6,094 " 2,320,738	67,536
" 1859, 12,220 " 5,356,643	151,078

The ASSETS and LIABILITIES having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made; and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a Reduction of 3 1/2 per cent. (or 7s. 6d. per £1), on the Premiums payable in the year ending 8th April, 1860, on Participation Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. This Reduction is 2 1/2 per cent. greater than in any former year. Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be entitled on to pay only £31 5s., £12 10s., or £6 5s. respectively.

HEAD OFFICES:—
Edinburgh, —82, PRINCES STREET.
London, —20, KING WILLIAM ST., City, E. C.
Dublin, —60, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
OFFICE BEARERS AT EDINBURGH,
Sir James FORREST, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.
Lieut-Col. R. W. FRASER, H. E. I. C. S.
John RUTHERFORD, Esq., W. S.
The Rev. Professor KELLAND, University of Edinburgh.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.
WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
JAMES M. MELVILLE, Esq., of Hanley.
WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S.
WARREN H. SANDS, Esq., W. S.
ALEX. KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker.
P. S. K. NEWBIGIN, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer.
JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.
DIRECTORS:—
FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq.,
Rev. W. DONALD, A. M.,
Hon. J. A. STREET,
W. H. ADAMS, Esq.,
ALEXANDER JARDINE, Esq.,
JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.
With Agencies throughout the Province.
SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.
H. McLEAN, Agent for Woodstock.
Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.

Dr. G. A. BROWN, Medical Officer.
Now landing ex sships Pearl and Franklin from Boston:—
10 B BLS. BALDWIN APPLES,
12 boxes ORANGES,
3 boxes LEMONS,
100 drums Fresh Elme Figs,
10 do. Sultana RAISINS,
1 bag Pea NUTS,
51 bbls Porter's BURNING FLUID,
2 dozen Zinc Washboards,
4 " " Corn Whisks. For sale low by
LOGAN & LINDSAY.

James W. Street,
AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c.
St. Andrews, N. B.
IMPORTER OF
MARTELL & HENNESSY Brandy,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rotterdam Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London-bottled and Pale Ale, Alcohol, &c.
Extra, double extra, and superfine Flour, Mess and Clear Pork, Salserrata, Coffee, Tobacco London Congou, English breakfast, Oolong and Souchong Teas. Bright Muscovado Molasses and Sugar, London Crushed do. Vinegar, Burning Fluid, Brandman's No. 1 Oil, Whiting, Turpentine, Paraffine, Window Glass, &c.
ALSO—A lot of Quoddy river and Rippling Herring on hand, in bbls and halves. January 12th, 1860.

PARADISE HALL!
Paradise Row!!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he has now ready for inspection at his **NEW STORE**, a general stock of **WINTER GOODS** which he will sell at **Exceedingly Low Prices!**

DRY GOODS.

Whitney Blankets, Dress Buttons, Red, White, Blue and fancy Flannel, (plain and twilled,) Black and colored Silk Printed Cottons, White & Grey Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Denims, Gingham & Bedticks, Table cloths, Linens and Towels, Colored Cologns, French DeLaines, Colored Lustres, Black Cologns, Union Plaids and Tweeds, Silk Neck Scarfs, Kid, cloth and cashmere Gloves, Men's and Boys' Fur Caps, Kussuth and Ledger Fur Hats, Carpet Bags & Leather Trunks, Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Vests, & Pants, India Rubber & Worsteds.

A splendid assortment of **FURS**, From the well known Establishment of Lockhart and Company

Seal Cloth, Petersham and Whitney Cloths,
Buffalo S ins and Carpetings

GROCERIES.

Tea, Coffee, Tobacco and Pipes, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Salserrata and Soda, Sugar, Rice, Mixed Pickles, &c., &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash or **COUNTRY** reduce.

WANTED—5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Buckwheat. I will take any quantity of good Butter, Hog's Lard and Poultry, for which the highest prices will be paid. I also want 500 Oiler Skins, 500 Coon Skins, 200 Bear and Lucifee skins, 5,000 Red Fox, and will give a premium of fifty dollars to the person who will bring me the largest number of any of the skins mentioned.

JAMES McCANN.
Paradise Hall, first Store on Paradise Row, Woodstock, December 21st, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the establishment formerly owned by Mr. Geo. A. Brown, respectfully informs the people of Woodstock and vicinity that he has received and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Home Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationary, School Books, and a superior assortment of Confectionery, &c.—Also, Paints, Oils, and Dyestuffs, consisting in part as follows:

PAINTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints—Also, Dry Paints in great variety.

OILS.—Raw and Boiled Lined Oil, Olive Porpoise, Neatsfoot, Florence, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil.

VARNISH.—Coach, Furniture, and Japan Varnish.

DYE STUFFS.—Ext. of Logwood, Ground, Redwood, Logwood and Fustic, Cudbear, Blue Vitriol and Copperas.

BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, Whitewash Blacking and Scrubbing Brushes, also a nice assortment of Hat, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

STATIONARY.—Blue and White, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, Envelopes Copy Books, Drawing and Crayon Paper, pencils and Crayons, Visiting Cards, Ladies and Gents. Visiting Cards. Also, a choice assortment of Church Services, Common Prayer Books, and Wesley Hymns.

SUNDRIES. Spis. Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Mustard, Glycer. Sulphur, Baking and Washing Soda, Saltpetre, Cream of Tartar, Sago, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Shoe and Saddle Blacking, and a superior article of Tobacco and Cigars.

Brick Building, Main Street, Woodstock, Nov. 3d, 1859. P. W. BROWN

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN would inform his friends and the public that he still continues the practice of his profession—Office at the above establishment, where his Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his Business at Upper Woodstock, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.
He will be found at the store for nearly 50 miles by Robert Harper, directly opposite his former place of business.
R. B. KETCHUM.
Upper Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1859. 10 3/4

AT THE

MEDICAL HALL,
Main Street, Woodstock,
is now offered for sale a well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINE

—OF ALL KINDS—
HORSE MEDICINES, &c.

PAINTS.—White Lead, Black, Blue, Grey, Yellow and Red Paint, —dry colors Graining Barths of all kinds.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Lined, Seal, Oat, Neatsfoot, and Cod Liver Oils, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Japan Coach and Furniture Varnishes.

BRUSHES.—Varnish, Paint White-Blacking, Black Lead, Scrubbing, House Counter, Crumb, Sash Tools, Mangle, Cruser, and Camel's Hair Blender superior assortment of Hair, Hat, Gutter, Percha and Horn Toilette Combs, Ivory Combs, Pocket Combs, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY.—English French and American, —Comprising Roudelleis, Yeg Essence, Jockey Club Musk, Pink Fragrance, Otto of Rose, Nardol, Bor & Lavender, —Bay Rum, Verbena Cologne, and a variety of other Toilette Essences. Toilette Soap, Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerin, Camphor and Transparent Balls, Mung Shaving Soap, —Hair Oils, Pomade, Beralton, Arabisla, Lemons, &c., &c.

STATIONERY.—Paper and Envelopes, Pencils, Slates, School Books, Books, Ledgers and Day Books, L. Pencils and Paper, Sealing Wax, Paint Boxes, Crisbage Boards, Penknives, Whistles, Pocket Knives, Combs, Goggles, and a variety of other articles.

A nice lot of **STANDARD** No. 1 in cloth and paper, which will be published at the Publisher's price, —also Children's Books, —Church Services, Wesley and Church Hymn Books.

CONFECTIONERY.—A large assortment of Flavoring Extracts for Cakes, Meringues, Marmalade, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Yeast Cream of Tartar, Ginger, Peppermint, Pickles, Sauces, Honey, Cinnamon, Beralton, Arabisla, Lemons, &c., &c.

DYE STUFFS, of all kinds, —Logwood and Ground, Red Wood, Cudbear, Madder, Arvatto, Alk Copporas, &c., &c.

A quantity of superior **CIGAR BACCOS**, —Scotch & Massachusetts, with other articles too numerous to mention.

DR. SMITH continues to the practice of his Profession consulted at his office in the establishment, or at his residence in Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

—AT THE—
Brick Building, Main Street,
ROBERT BROWN has received Boston and New York, &c. Stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all the latest and most approved descriptions, suitable for the season will sell at his usual moderate prices being very extensive and toms are had ready for sale in Woodstock, November 22nd, 1859.

Flour and Molasses.
60 B BLS. Extra Superfine 60 B BLS. & CASKS MOLASSES no article, for sale low for exchange for Oats and Butter.

Woodstock, November 24th, 1859. JOH

Light! Light!
THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Lamps for burning tine Oil, also Chimneys, Shades Constantly on hand, Altering ing Fluid, best quality. JOH Woodstock, Oct. 16th 1859.

Notice.
THE Undersigned, in ret to his friends and the public stock for the liberal share of stowed on him, begs to inform has this day appointed Mr. O. Soles Agent at Woodstock, for superior XX and XXX also Mr. Kelly will be constant fresh Ales direct from the Breweries to suit customers, and or fully solicited. CHAS. A. Families supplied with Ale St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1859.

Fish and S
ON HAND—25 Bls. No. 10 Quanta To arrive by Rail 20 1-2 Bbls. Quoddy River H 24 Sacks Salt; 10 Quintals P 29 Bbls. SEA COAL; WANTED—3000 Bushels Nor 4th 1859. JO

PARADISE HALL!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and en-

al Cloth, Petersham and Whitney Cloths,

GROCERIES.

of which will be sold cheap for Cash

WANTED.—5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000

NEW RUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the

ENTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black

STUFFS.—Ext. of Logwood, Ground,

Notice.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS.—White Lead, Black, Blue, Green,

BRUSHES.—Varnish, Paint White-Wash,

PERFUMERY.—English French and American,

STATIONERY.—Paper and Envelopes, of all

A nice lot of STANDARD NOVELS,

CONFECTIONARY.—A large assortment—

DYE STUFFS, of all kinds.—Logwood,

DR. SMITH continues to attend

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

Flour and Molasses.

Light! Light! Light!

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

New Diggings Discovered

EUREKA HOUSE, CENTRAL BANK,

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

German, French, and English FANCY GOODS,

Spring Importations.

This STOCK has been purchased

Cash or Country Produce.

MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live,

Quick Sales & Light Profits!

The public are respectfully solicited

JOHN G. MCCARTHY.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from

China, Glass and Earthenware

WANTED.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea,

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

PAINTS, Oils, Iron and Steel,

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON

FRONTIER HOUSE, CALAIS, MAINE.

Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, shoe

KOSSUTH HATS

Geo. F. CAMPBELL

SLASON & RAINSFORD, Commission & Forwarding

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

H. & P. CULLNEN, Importers of British and Foreign

Phoenix Life Assurance Company.

JOHN CARTER, MANUFACTURER OF

WAGGONS, CARRIAGES,

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

JOHN MOORE, Importer and Dealer in

ALEX. GILMOR, Corn, Flour, and Provision

STODDARD & BAKER, HARNESS MAKERS,

A Good Variety of Whips,

Ladies' Boots & Shoes,

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

Solo Melodist,

Choice Liquors.

Domestic Manufacture.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Boots and Shoes, At the Woollen Hall

THE above establishment may be found

Tea, Pork, Sugar, &c.

THE Subscribers have now in Store,

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to

Flannels, Cottons, Colours,

Woollen Hall!

JUST completed, one of the heaviest impor-

Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers,

WHITNEYS, SEALSKINS, PILOT CLOTHS,

Siberian Lambskins, Cassimeres and Doeskins,

SATINETTS, in great variety.

Ladies Cloths,

NOTICE.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City

